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out by extraneous evidence. In such cases we should not be willing to allow that a court of equity could reform the award and make it conform to the alleged, or proved, intent of the arbitrators. The chief ground of the jurisdiction for reforming contracts, in courts of equity, is not the mistake in making such contracts, but the fraud in the party in attempting to enforce them; and that seems in a measure to be wanting in the case of awards of arbitrators. It is unquestionable that a mistaken award may be set aside in a court of equity; but, without examining precedents, we could not subscribe to the doctrine of the dictum of this case, that after setting aside the mistaken award, a court of equity might set up the award *intended to have been made*. The arbitrators must make their own award, and not a court of equity, as it seems to us.

This volume contains many important decisions in regard to the duties and liabilities of railway companies, the powers and duties of courts of equity, and as to the duties arising from commercial guarantees and other commercial paper. It would be impossible to refer to even the most important of the questions here determined. I. F. R.

THE STATUTES AT LARGE, TREATIES, AND PROCLAMATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, from December 5, 1859, to March 3, 1863, arranged in chronological order, and carefully collated with the originals at Washington. With references to the matter of each act and to the subsequent acts on the same subject. Edited by GEORGE P. SANGER, Counsellor at Law. Volume XII. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1863.

This volume, just issued by this well-known law-publishing house, and done up in their usual neat and thorough style of law-book making, is before us. It will be found indispensable to those who have availed themselves of the former volumes of the work, which is regarded as the only reliable source of learning the true state of the statute law of Congress, with convenient references to the decisions of the courts in regard to them. This edition of the Acts of Congress has been made authoritative in all the courts of the country by special act, and has become nearly indispensable in all well-ordered law libraries. I. F. R.